

declared that the present garrison of the capital would be dispersed. The great barracks at Pera, he said, would be razed and the sites used for villas. Neither the Second nor the Third Army Corps would remain in Constantinople, but sixteen battalions would be distributed in the environs, while 800 Salonican gendarmes would remain in the city itself.

Chefket Pasha admitted that the Grand Viceroy had been offered to him, but he said he had refused it, as he would refuse the post of Minister of War, because he did not want it said that he came with the troops seeking his own advancement.

Mehmed, who comes to the throne, is a nonentity in his favor, for he will reign only in name. He has been virtually a prisoner throughout the reign of his brother, and it is not surprising that he is little more than a sensualist.

It is the general expectation that Ahmed Riza will become Grand Vizier.

Abdul Hamid is quoted as saying after he had been made a prisoner:

"I expected this. It is fate. My only wish is that the lives of myself and my family may be safeguarded and that I may reside at the Töhran Palace, as I wish to die where I was born."

Parliament subsequently debated the question of Abdul Hamid's future residence. Some of the members favored allowing him his choice, with the option of going abroad. This met with strong opposition, complications being feared. It was decided that he must remain in Constantinople.

The deposition of the old Sultan and the accession of his brother were announced at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon by the firing of 101 guns, the imperial salute.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam's fetwa for the dethronement of the Sultan arrived at the House of Parliament at 10:10 o'clock this morning. At 10:15 o'clock Parliament pronounced Ahmed Riza's deposition.

At 10:30 o'clock it declared that Rechad had succeeded him.

The issuance of the fetwa by the Sheikh-ul-Islam was at the request of the National Assembly. It was believed at first that the deposition would not be carried out until the instigators of the recent outbreak against the Young Turk regime were punished, because it was thought that the new Sultan, according to custom, would declare an amnesty in favor of all political prisoners.

The firing of the imperial salute, however, set all doubts as to the deposition aside.

There was great excitement throughout the city and crowds gathered in anticipation of the proclaiming of the new Sultan.

Prince Saba Eddin was arrested last night with all his family.

A despatch from Erzerum reports a significant occurrence. About fifty army officers were arrested there by their men and sent away under escort, presumably to Trebizond.

All the old guard has been removed from the Sultan's palace and all the old servants are now passing through Pera under armed escort. The Sultan's harem crossed the Bosphorus to-day under guard to Scutari and thence will be taken to Alambagh, where the women will be well guarded.

Large crowds gathered in Galata to-day, where business was completely suspended in expectation of the arrival of the new Sultan.

It is estimated that since Saturday the Constitutionalists have made over 10,000 prisoners. The Sultan has been suppressed and the editor has fled.

There was an imposing ceremony yesterday on the occasion of the interment of the bodies of 400 Salonica troops who were killed in Saturday's fighting. They were laid in a common grave.

Enver Bey and Selaheddin Bey delivered stirring patriotic addresses, declaring that the men had died for liberty and the Constitution. After the speeches a hodge offered a prayer, in the course of which he referred to the Salonica troops as an "imperial" army. He was promptly interrupted by the officers present, who objected to that word. The hodge then substituted for it the word "Ottoman."

BERLIN, April 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Tagblatt* says that a deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid and accession to the imperial throne of the legitimate heir under the name of his Imperial Majesty Sultan Mohammed V. His Majesty has solemnly sworn adherence to the Constitution.

It is noticeable that the London press though editorially refusing to champion Abdul Hamid, has generally something to say either in his behalf or against his deposition. The *Times* says:

"The step may or may not be a wise one. That remains to be shown by its effects upon the internal and international position of the Ottoman Empire, but few monarchs who have shared his fate better deserved it."

Allowance must doubtless be made for the circumstances of Abdul Hamid's early life, and for the difficulties and temptations encompassing him from the moment of his accession, but none can fail to realize how fraught with evil his reign has been for his country and for Europe.

Commenting upon the deposition of the Sultan the *Daily Mail* says: "What a sower of man sows that shall reap. Abdul Hamid has reaped the whirlwind."

The *Telegraph* after pointing out the obvious says: "Yet he was kindly and laborious in his own way, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and a question of Abdul Hamid's dethronement is a question. For the moment it defies all speculation. There is obvious danger through the Asiatic Turkey. The news may create bitter dissension."

Accompanied by Mukhtar Pasha the Sultan Mohammed V. drove back to the Dolma Baghche Palace, followed by the same guard of volunteers, amid the sound of cannon and the tumultuous cheers of the army and the populace, which celebrated his accession.

The proceedings, which occupied about two hours, were of the most impressive character. They lacked every circumstance of solemnity, but no doubt can possibly exist as to the general satisfaction with which the change is received. The new Sultan was particularly gracious to Ahmed Riza. This fact has given rise to a rumor, which obviously requires confirmation, of the approaching appointment of Ahmed Riza as Grand Vizier.

The streets of Constantinople are full of enthusiasm. The new Sultan is being sold by thousands.

The solemn ceremony of the investiture of the new ruler of the Ottoman Empire with the sword of Osman I, the founder of the dynasty, will take place according to custom at the Mosque of Eyüp within the prescribed limit of forty days.

An imperial irade has been issued confirming the existing Cabinet.

The new Sultan made a short speech at the Sera Skierat, declaring his satisfaction at being the new Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. He then went to the residence of the Prophet, according to usage.

The fetwa deposing Abdul Hamid

## THE FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH

of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 475 FIFTH AVENUE, near 41st Street.

Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts. Acts as custodian of personal property and manager of real property. Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Money and Express Checks. Vault Boxes for Customers' use.

places special stress on the bloodshed and corruption which marked his reign and on the burning of sacred books.

The *Daily Telegraph* gives the following version of an interview Abdul Hamid had had with a committee consisting of two officers, two Senators and two Deputies who had been sent to apprehend him:

"On seeing them he turned pale with fear and cried in terror: 'Why do you want my life?'"

"There was no reply and Abdul continued: 'I have reigned thirty-three years, but I have done ill to nobody. Why do you want my life?'"

"Again no reply was vouchsafed and the Sultan proceeded: 'I made war with Greece. Why do you want my life?'"

"The six delegates still remained silent and again the Sultan spoke, saying: 'For thirty years I treated my brother Mahmoud well. Any other Sultan would have had him killed, so why do you want my life?'"

"After a short pause Abdul whined pitifully: 'Only let me live and I will do all that you wish.'"

"There was no reply and there was another pause, longer and more lugubrious than the others. The Sultan, pale as a spectre, then tottered to his feet and said: 'Take me to the Töhran Palace with my family. I was born there; there let me die.'"

The *Telegraph's* Constantinople correspondent describes the new Sultan's first appearance as follows:

"A squadron of cavalry passed. Then amid an escort of infantry with fixed bayonets, like a prisoner, the new Sultan passed in a closed carriage. He is extremely pale. He is stout, with a white mustache and supercilious face. He tried swollen eyes seem to lack all expression. He looks like a man who has just been aroused from sleep. He has never seen his people and his people have never seen him. This Prince, who to-day mounts the throne of the Ottomans, has always lived shut up in the great palace on the Bosphorus. The cry resounds, 'Padishah kashim yashah.'"

"Behind the Sultan in a carriage is the Sheikh-ul-Islam in turban as white as his beard. He claps his hands and masses of soldiers follow, filling the road with the marching clamor of bands under waving flags. From every fortress artillery sends thundering salutes. The ships in the Golden Horn hoist their flags. The fleet in the Bosphorus repeats the salute. Rifles fired as a token of joy crackle from the barracks. Thus carried to the throne by the tumult of arms an 'Ottoman' wonderstruck man begins his reign."

The Turkish Embassy has issued the following in French: "In conformity with the national will and the following fetwa rendered by the Sheikh-ul-Islam the National Assembly, composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and in the presence of the members of the Council of Ministers, has proclaimed to-day unanimously the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid and accession to the imperial throne of the legitimate heir under the name of his Imperial Majesty Sultan Mohammed V. His Majesty has solemnly sworn adherence to the Constitution."

It is noticeable that the London press though editorially refusing to champion Abdul Hamid, has generally something to say either in his behalf or against his deposition. The *Times* says:

"The step may or may not be a wise one. That remains to be shown by its effects upon the internal and international position of the Ottoman Empire, but few monarchs who have shared his fate better deserved it."

Allowance must doubtless be made for the circumstances of Abdul Hamid's early life, and for the difficulties and temptations encompassing him from the moment of his accession, but none can fail to realize how fraught with evil his reign has been for his country and for Europe.

Commenting upon the deposition of the Sultan the *Daily Mail* says: "What a sower of man sows that shall reap. Abdul Hamid has reaped the whirlwind."

The *Telegraph* after pointing out the obvious says: "Yet he was kindly and laborious in his own way, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and a question of Abdul Hamid's dethronement is a question. For the moment it defies all speculation. There is obvious danger through the Asiatic Turkey. The news may create bitter dissension."

Accompanied by Mukhtar Pasha the Sultan Mohammed V. drove back to the Dolma Baghche Palace, followed by the same guard of volunteers, amid the sound of cannon and the tumultuous cheers of the army and the populace, which celebrated his accession.

The proceedings, which occupied about two hours, were of the most impressive character. They lacked every circumstance of solemnity, but no doubt can possibly exist as to the general satisfaction with which the change is received. The new Sultan was particularly gracious to Ahmed Riza. This fact has given rise to a rumor, which obviously requires confirmation, of the approaching appointment of Ahmed Riza as Grand Vizier.

The streets of Constantinople are full of enthusiasm. The new Sultan is being sold by thousands.

The solemn ceremony of the investiture of the new ruler of the Ottoman Empire with the sword of Osman I, the founder of the dynasty, will take place according to custom at the Mosque of Eyüp within the prescribed limit of forty days.

An imperial irade has been issued confirming the existing Cabinet.

The new Sultan made a short speech at the Sera Skierat, declaring his satisfaction at being the new Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. He then went to the residence of the Prophet, according to usage.

The fetwa deposing Abdul Hamid

declared that the present garrison of the capital would be dispersed. The great barracks at Pera, he said, would be razed and the sites used for villas. Neither the Second nor the Third Army Corps would remain in Constantinople, but sixteen battalions would be distributed in the environs, while 800 Salonican gendarmes would remain in the city itself.

Chefket Pasha admitted that the Grand Viceroy had been offered to him, but he said he had refused it, as he would refuse the post of Minister of War, because he did not want it said that he came with the troops seeking his own advancement.

Mehmed, who comes to the throne, is a nonentity in his favor, for he will reign only in name. He has been virtually a prisoner throughout the reign of his brother, and it is not surprising that he is little more than a sensualist.

It is the general expectation that Ahmed Riza will become Grand Vizier.

Abdul Hamid is quoted as saying after he had been made a prisoner:

"I expected this. It is fate. My only wish is that the lives of myself and my family may be safeguarded and that I may reside at the Töhran Palace, as I wish to die where I was born."

Parliament subsequently debated the question of Abdul Hamid's future residence. Some of the members favored allowing him his choice, with the option of going abroad. This met with strong opposition, complications being feared. It was decided that he must remain in Constantinople.

The deposition of the old Sultan and the accession of his brother were announced at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon by the firing of 101 guns, the imperial salute.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam's fetwa for the dethronement of the Sultan arrived at the House of Parliament at 10:10 o'clock this morning. At 10:15 o'clock Parliament pronounced Ahmed Riza's deposition.

At 10:30 o'clock it declared that Rechad had succeeded him.

The issuance of the fetwa by the Sheikh-ul-Islam was at the request of the National Assembly. It was believed at first that the deposition would not be carried out until the instigators of the recent outbreak against the Young Turk regime were punished, because it was thought that the new Sultan, according to custom, would declare an amnesty in favor of all political prisoners.

The firing of the imperial salute, however, set all doubts as to the deposition aside.

There was great excitement throughout the city and crowds gathered in anticipation of the proclaiming of the new Sultan.

Prince Saba Eddin was arrested last night with all his family.

A despatch from Erzerum reports a significant occurrence. About fifty army officers were arrested there by their men and sent away under escort, presumably to Trebizond.

All the old guard has been removed from the Sultan's palace and all the old servants are now passing through Pera under armed escort. The Sultan's harem crossed the Bosphorus to-day under guard to Scutari and thence will be taken to Alambagh, where the women will be well guarded.

Large crowds gathered in Galata to-day, where business was completely suspended in expectation of the arrival of the new Sultan.

It is estimated that since Saturday the Constitutionalists have made over 10,000 prisoners. The Sultan has been suppressed and the editor has fled.

There was an imposing ceremony yesterday on the occasion of the interment of the bodies of 400 Salonica troops who were killed in Saturday's fighting. They were laid in a common grave.

Enver Bey and Selaheddin Bey delivered stirring patriotic addresses, declaring that the men had died for liberty and the Constitution. After the speeches a hodge offered a prayer, in the course of which he referred to the Salonica troops as an "imperial" army. He was promptly interrupted by the officers present, who objected to that word. The hodge then substituted for it the word "Ottoman."

BERLIN, April 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Tagblatt* says that a deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid and accession to the imperial throne of the legitimate heir under the name of his Imperial Majesty Sultan Mohammed V. His Majesty has solemnly sworn adherence to the Constitution.

It is noticeable that the London press though editorially refusing to champion Abdul Hamid, has generally something to say either in his behalf or against his deposition. The *Times* says:

"The step may or may not be a wise one. That remains to be shown by its effects upon the internal and international position of the Ottoman Empire, but few monarchs who have shared his fate better deserved it."

Allowance must doubtless be made for the circumstances of Abdul Hamid's early life, and for the difficulties and temptations encompassing him from the moment of his accession, but none can fail to realize how fraught with evil his reign has been for his country and for Europe.

Commenting upon the deposition of the Sultan the *Daily Mail* says: "What a sower of man sows that shall reap. Abdul Hamid has reaped the whirlwind."

The *Telegraph* after pointing out the obvious says: "Yet he was kindly and laborious in his own way, conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and a question of Abdul Hamid's dethronement is a question. For the moment it defies all speculation. There is obvious danger through the Asiatic Turkey. The news may create bitter dissension."

Accompanied by Mukhtar Pasha the Sultan Mohammed V. drove back to the Dolma Baghche Palace, followed by the same guard of volunteers, amid the sound of cannon and the tumultuous cheers of the army and the populace, which celebrated his accession.

The proceedings, which occupied about two hours, were of the most impressive character. They lacked every circumstance of solemnity, but no doubt can possibly exist as to the general satisfaction with which the change is received. The new Sultan was particularly gracious to Ahmed Riza. This fact has given rise to a rumor, which obviously requires confirmation, of the approaching appointment of Ahmed Riza as Grand Vizier.

The streets of Constantinople are full of enthusiasm. The new Sultan is being sold by thousands.

The solemn ceremony of the investiture of the new ruler of the Ottoman Empire with the sword of Osman I, the founder of the dynasty, will take place according to custom at the Mosque of Eyüp within the prescribed limit of forty days.

An imperial irade has been issued confirming the existing Cabinet.

The new Sultan made a short speech at the Sera Skierat, declaring his satisfaction at being the new Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. He then went to the residence of the Prophet, according to usage.

The fetwa deposing Abdul Hamid

## THE CAREER OF ABDUL HAMID

LATE SULTAN A DIPLOMATIST OF VAST ABILITY.

Though Despotic and Cruel, He Advanced Education in His Realm—Recovered Prestige After Disastrous War With Russia—His Curious Personal Traits.

In speaking of Henry VIII. of England once an educator of some prominence remarked in answer to a question from the floor that the emperor was a man (the educator was speaking largely to women), but that he was a pretty good King. A similar remark might sum up the character of the late Sultan of Turkey—"The Unspeaking Turk" to many minds, the able administrator to many minds more, the cunning and successful diplomatist to all.

The present crisis is not by any means the first which Abdul Hamid II. was threatened with deposition. Not was this the first time that the threat had followed a loyal demonstration in his honor.

Last September at the celebration of the anniversary of his accession to the throne he was cheered enthusiastically, though the new regime of the Young Turk party was already in power. Abdul Hamid II. accepted the salutations, bowed, smiled—a sardonic smile even then—thanked his loving people and expressed the glad hope that God would grant that the Constitution conduce to universal happiness in the empire. Cheers greeted this happy speech. In the following month the cables brought the news that the Young Turk party in parts of the empire had determined to dethrone the Sultan.

That time they didn't do it. That time his successor was to be his third son, in contravention of immemorial custom. Abdul never turned a hair.

It will appear further on that he lived as a young man a turbulent life of privilege. He was said to have reformed, and while he reigned he had a wife and one with wife. About two years ago, in his sixty-fifth year, he became a father once more. Abdul caused the announcement of his fatherhood to be made; but he didn't go to the trouble of specifying his child's mother, and left the world doubting whether his latest daughter was the child of one of his four wives or of the wife with whom he lived alone, or of one of the ladies of his seraglio, whose children take their legitimacy from their father exactly as if they had been one of the four legal wives.

Abdul thought no more of taking the public into his confidence. He did of keeping an English diplomatist out of it about three years ago when the diplomat went to him to obtain the confirmation of an Archbishop.

Abdul was graciously pleased to receive the diplomat and only regretted that he had not been able to see him to-night, where a meeting was held, at which 5,000 persons were present.

Five women entered St. Stephen's Hall, the anteroom of the House of Commons, this afternoon on the pretence of calling on a member. They each made a rush to one of the statues around the walls and chained themselves to them, after that for wire cutters and released them speedily and put them out.

ANTI-PATRIOT POSTMEN. New Strike Coming in France If Government Discharges Employees.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, April 27.—Six Paris postmen were summoned to Under Secretary Simyan's office to-day and were questioned upon recent speeches made at meetings of postal employees advocating anti-patriotic action.

When the anti-patriotic action, attacking the Government and Parliament, and favoring the affiliation of postal and telegraphic employees with the General Federation of Labor. The *Temps* understands that the men refused to reply to these questions, declaring that they had come expecting to be questioned on professional matters, and had nothing to say on other subjects.

The inquiry now being made by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs result in any dismissals or suspensions it is understood that the employees of the department will recommence their recent agitation.

CUBAN EMBEZZLER CONVICTED. Torre Supposed to Have Used Public Funds for the Zayista Campaign.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, April 27.—Miguel A. Torre has been found guilty of stealing \$150,000 while treasurer of the Havana fiscal zone and has been sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment and to repay the amount of money stolen.

The defalcation was discovered just after the municipal and provincial elections last August.

The presumption is that the money was devoted to the Zayista campaign fund.

HAVANA TELEPHONE DEAL. Made for 18 Years by Presidential Decree—Substantial Payments.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, April 27.—The Havana Telephone Company, whose contract with the Government expires next year, has surrendered its rights under this contract and has obtained a lease from the Government for eighteen years, the company to pay the Government \$25,000 yearly for the first two years and \$150,000 for each of the remaining years.

This arrangement is made by a Presidential decree, although Congress is in session. Messrs. Jarvis and Conklin are the heads of the company.

DINNER TO BRIDGE CHIEF. He Tells What the City Will Look Like When the Railroads Vanish.

Bridge Commissioner James W. Stevenson and about 100 of his friends, many of them interested in Queens, brought real estate, got together at the Waldorf last night and after dinner proceeded to tell what the New York City of the next generation would be like. The dinner was given in honor of the commissioner.

Mr. Stevenson himself said in his mind's eye the day when the city would be so changed that the old New York would be discarded and the new one would be around in auto buses. There would be a huge bridge spanning the North River, the other end of the Manhattan would be gliding over into Jersey, and the truck automobiles of the Jersey farmers would come humming into New York.

The big bridge would be such as has been built on the new Queensboro structure would be more useful even than the elevated tracks. The railroads would be up of the streets, leaving smooth pavements.

"The time will come," predicted Lawson Purdy, tax commissioner, "when Queens will say who will be Mayor and dominate the politics of the greater city." (Loud applause by the guests.)

Now that the Queensboro Bridge is finished and the facility with which the ferries go over is improved, said Mr. Stevenson, the city will be divided into two places, Manhattan and Queens, and were made for each other.

De Lancey Nicol presented a big silver bowl to the Commissioner and declared he was the best bridge commissioner New York had ever had.

## THE SULTAN MOHAMMED V.

LITTLE KNOWN OF THE PRISONER OF YILDIZ KIOSK.

Younger Brother of Abdul Hamid, Was Kept in a Gilded Cage Since He Became Her Apparent by Turkish Law—Believed to Be of Liberal Ideas.

Pretty nearly everybody in New York who knows anything about Mohammed Rechad Effendi, the prisoner of the Yildiz Kiosk who has suddenly found himself elevated to the precarious position of Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, betook himself yesterday afternoon to the editorial rooms of the Syrian newspaper *Al Hoda*, down on the second floor of a dingy brick building at 81 West street. And the editorial rooms were small at that.

There were Reouf Ahmed, the First Secretary of the Turkish Legation in Washington, who has been acting Consul-General in New York since Mundi Bey departed under a cloud some weeks ago; M. A. Mokarzen, the editor of *Al Hoda*, himself a Syrian; two representatives of the Syrian Society of New York and two of the most vigorous proponents of the Young Turk party in America. The Consul-General and Mr. Mokarzen spoke French because neither understood the other's native language; the Young Turk addressed their consular officer in his own language; the Syrians spoke in Syrian with occasional lapses into English. In the midst of the plot of parliament the seeker after facts concerning the past life of Turkey's new ruler found himself in the position of the potatoes that grow in Kansas.

The Consul-General picked his French for private school and gave a few facts; the editor gave a few more. The Young Turks and the Syrians nodded gravely over their cigarettes and said little for publication.

In the first place, Consul-General Reouf Ahmed would have it understood that once and for all time the American newspapers, and all others in the English language, are to be informed that, should the title of the new Sultan straight Rechad Effendi should be started right in that respect at least.

He will take the title of Mohammed V., said the Consul-General. His real name is Mohammed, which means glorious. Mohammed, the title which has been held in the line of the Omeyyads four times over, is translated glorified. The man who is praised. There is considerable difference between a man glorious and one glorified, as Reouf Ahmed sees it, and the new Sultan of Turkey is one glorified.

Mohammed V. is the thirty-fifth in male descent of the house of Osman, the founder of the Turkish Empire, in 1299, and he is the twenty-ninth in rule since the founding of the empire in 1299.

By the Turkish law of succession before the State is inherited according to the rule of the male descendants of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest son of Sultan Abdul Mejid, was deposed on the ground of insanity on August 31, 1876. Then Abdul Hamid succeeded to the throne. Murad V. was the next in line to Abdul Hamid, but because of her sex she is passed over in the selection of a successor to the throne, so long as there is a male descendant of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest son of Sultan Abdul Mejid, was deposed on the ground of insanity on August 31, 1876. Then Abdul Hamid succeeded to the throne. Murad V. was the next in line to Abdul Hamid, but because of her sex she is passed over in the selection of a successor to the throne, so long as there is a male descendant of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest son of Sultan Abdul Mejid, was deposed on the ground of insanity on August 31, 1876. Then Abdul Hamid succeeded to the throne. Murad V. was the next in line to Abdul Hamid, but because of her sex she is passed over in the selection of a successor to the throne, so long as there is a male descendant of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest son of Sultan Abdul Mejid, was deposed on the ground of insanity on August 31, 1876. Then Abdul Hamid succeeded to the throne. Murad V. was the next in line to Abdul Hamid, but because of her sex she is passed over in the selection of a successor to the throne, so long as there is a male descendant of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest son of Sultan Abdul Mejid, was deposed on the ground of insanity on August 31, 1876. Then Abdul Hamid succeeded to the throne. Murad V. was the next in line to Abdul Hamid, but because of her sex she is passed over in the selection of a successor to the throne, so long as there is a male descendant of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest son of Sultan Abdul Mejid, was deposed on the ground of insanity on August 31, 1876. Then Abdul Hamid succeeded to the throne. Murad V. was the next in line to Abdul Hamid, but because of her sex she is passed over in the selection of a successor to the throne, so long as there is a male descendant of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest son of Sultan Abdul Mejid, was deposed on the ground of insanity on August 31, 1876. Then Abdul Hamid succeeded to the throne. Murad V. was the next in line to Abdul Hamid, but because of her sex she is passed over in the selection of a successor to the throne, so long as there is a male descendant of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest son of Sultan Abdul Mejid, was deposed on the ground of insanity on August 31, 1876. Then Abdul Hamid succeeded to the throne. Murad V. was the next in line to Abdul Hamid, but because of her sex she is passed over in the selection of a successor to the throne, so long as there is a male descendant of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest son of Sultan Abdul Mejid, was deposed on the ground of insanity on August 31, 1876. Then Abdul Hamid succeeded to the throne. Murad V. was the next in line to Abdul Hamid, but because of her sex she is passed over in the selection of a successor to the throne, so long as there is a male descendant of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest son of Sultan Abdul Mejid, was deposed on the ground of insanity on August 31, 1876. Then Abdul Hamid succeeded to the throne. Murad V. was the next in line to Abdul Hamid, but because of her sex she is passed over in the selection of a successor to the throne, so long as there is a male descendant of Osman sprung from the imperial harem.

Mohammed V. is the third brother to take the throne in the Yildiz Kiosk. Murad V., eldest